

## ROOSEVELT AT VALLEY FORGE

### VISITS ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON HISTORIC GROUNDS

And Makes an Address on Perseverance at the Exercises Commemorating the Evacuation of Camp by Washington's Army—Chautauque Salutes by Audience.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., June 19.—President Roosevelt visited historic Valley Forge last night to call upon Attorney-General Knox and this afternoon he attended services in Washington Memorial Chapel, where exercises commemorating the 122d anniversary of the evacuation of the camp by Washington's army were held.

Mrs. Roosevelt, her sister, Miss Carey, Senator Knox, his wife, daughter and son and daughter's fiancé were in the party, as well as a dozen Secret Service men. The President's party leaves to-morrow morning, driving to Devon where it will take a private car on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Washington, expecting to arrive by noon.

The President's theme was continuity and perseverance in well-doing in national affairs. He said it gave him great pleasure to say a word in behalf of the project to erect a memorial chapel of Washington, Valley Forge and Gettysburg, said he, were the two great crises of the revolutionary and civil wars, and both were located in Pennsylvania. The importance of the achievements in both wars and how they dovetailed together for American advancement were set forth.

"One founded, the other saved," said the President. "The lives of Washington and Lincoln were vital to the nation. They are ideals for our young men for they lived that the nation might grow steadily better. They saved the State without striking down liberty. Gettysburg stands for a tremendous effort, Valley Forge for long sustained effort, where Washington and his army fought, not against a foreign foe, but against privations and hardships arising from defeat and disaster, but they conquered because of their steadfastness and daily endeavor to do a duty well."

The vital thing for this nation to do is steadily to cultivate the quality of Washington, the quality of sticking to it. A primary national need is commemorating the names of the men who did for the nation and profit by these great lives, which is the only homage which is really worthy of them. Washington and Lincoln stand not for glory, but for duty done.

"A man to amount to anything must be practical, he must do things, not cavil at others who are striving and mayhap go down in the strife. A man must have a strong will and a high ideal."

When he concluded, the President, with a wave of his hand, quelled an outburst of applause, as not fitting in a house of worship.

Other speakers were ex-Attorney-General Wayne MacVeagh, Congressman Wanger and Bishop Coleman of Delaware. The chapel where exercises were held is a one story frame building which serves as a temporary place of worship while the memorial chapel to Washington, the churchman, is being erected under the supervision of the Rev. W. Henry Burke of the Episcopal Church. He presided and was assisted by the Rev. S. Harvey Fisher and the Rev. Herbert Cook.

Mr. Knox's visit is two miles from the chapel and in the shadow of the historic hills. All day thousands of people from a score of miles around hung about the estate to catch a glimpse of the President. He did not until he went to the church did they see him. Before leaving the church the President congratulated and shook hands with the preachers and members of the choir. While being driven away he gave those assembled a lucky good-by, which was greeted with a Chautauque salute.

## BROOKLYN CONTINGENT OFF.

Twenty Delegates and Alternates Start for the Chicago Convention.

King county's contingent to the Republican national convention started for Chicago yesterday morning. It was the intention of the delegates and alternates from Kings county to charter a train, but it was found that only a few tickets could be obtained. Yesterday morning there were just twenty in the party, and they occupied a single car.

Col. Michael J. Dady, one of the delegates from the Seventh Congressional district, will not be at the convention, as he is in Cuba. He will be represented by alternate, D. Henry Balson, of the Commissioner of Records office. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who is one of the delegates, left for Denver, Colo., ten days ago he took a flying business trip to Denver, Colo., and will leave that place for Chicago to-day. William Berri, who is now in St. Louis, will be on hand to-morrow. Another delegate from Kings county, George W. Owens, is now on his ending trip to St. Louis. He will be on hand at Chicago to-day. Commissioner of Records John K. Neal starts from Buffalo for Chicago to-day.

Those who left Brooklyn yesterday were Coroner Philip T. Williams, Alfred T. Hobbey of the Records Commissioner's Office, Alderman John Smith, William C. Rosenkranz, Naval Officer Robert H. Sherry, Deputy Agricultural Commissioner Frederick J. H. Kracke, William Berri and Jacob Renner, all of whom are delegates, and these alternates: Robert H. Sherry, F. F. Barend, Deputy United States Marshal William H. Caldwell, Isaac Jacobson, George Wolf, Assemblage Master D. Remsen, Alexander Clark, John J. Dady, F. Geis of the Post Office, D. Harry Balson of the Commissioner of Records office and William J. Beattie of the State Police. Richard M. Barend and John J. Barrett, Ex-Lieut. Gov. Smith, secretary of the Republican county committee, also accompanied the delegation.

After the convention the party will proceed to St. Louis, where they will remain several days at the exposition. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who is now in Denver, will be on hand at the convention and take a steamer for Europe.

## MACHINISTS TALK STRIKE.

60,000 of Them Voting on Radical Action in a Time of Dull Trade.

Whether or not to enforce an article in the new constitution of the International Association of Machinists is being voted on in its union, the aggregate membership of which is 60,000. If the vote is in the affirmative a general strike on July 1 to enforce the article is to follow. This article provides that no member of the association shall operate more than one machine or accept work by the piece, premium, merit, task or contract system, under penalty of expulsion.

When the convention was held business was brisk in all the shop trades and there was a demand for more men. Now, owing to the open shop trades has been growing duller and a general cut in wages is going on all along the line, followed by reductions in the working force. These cuts, as a rule, are accepted.

## COMMENCEMENT AT CORNELL.

The Right Rev. David H. Greer Delivers the Baccalaureate Sermon.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 19.—Commencement week at Cornell University was begun to-day, when the baccalaureate sermon was delivered in Sage Chapel by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., minister to Bishop Potter. The large auditorium was crowded with members of the senior class and their friends. Dr. Greer gave the young men a practical present-day talk, contending that the world to-day was enjoying a high degree of prosperity and that the new and greater success demanded new and higher duties from young men who were about to go out into the world.

He denied earnestly that "the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer" in this moneyed age, and appealed to his audience of college men that they should go out into the world looking upon the brighter side of things.

## CONVENTION NOTES.

Wm. Barnes Wins \$5 Bet from Congressman Sherman—Sec'y Shaw Tells a Story.

CHICAGO, June 19.—William Barnes of Albany county approached Congressman James S. Sherman in the corridor of the Auditorium Annex this morning and said: "Jim, I'll bet you \$5 that I can get all the tickets to the convention that I want for every day it meets."

"You think you can, eh?" said Mr. Sherman. "Well, I'm just about able to take that bet."

Mr. Sherman pulled from his pocket a roll of money that made him look like a native, and peeled off a five dollar note. Mr. Barnes matched it from his wallet, and the \$10 were put in the hands of a newspaper man standing near.

"Now, go ahead and get your tickets," said Mr. Sherman.

"You see I don't want any," replied Mr. Barnes.

The stakeholder turned the money over to him before Mr. Sherman had recovered from the shock.

The law closes the saloons at 1 o'clock every night. The price agreed upon between those higher up and the saloonkeepers for keeping them open is \$20 a week.

No one is to accept the interested parties know why the price was fixed at this sum. The saloonkeepers would be willing to pay \$30. It would be less trouble than to make a change, but the price is \$20, not a cent more or less.

Ex-Senator Henry J. Coggeshall of Oneida county, N. Y., arrived here yesterday.

"In all my experience, and I have been in it a long time, I have never seen so little interest in such a gathering," said Mr. Coggeshall.

"From Oneida county we used to send troops and companies of operators to the conventions, but only one man besides myself has come. I don't understand it at all."

There are no saloons and no sample rooms in Chicago. Every barroom is called a buffet, and those familiar with New York buffets are surprised when they find that the name they have learned to associate with one kind of a drinking place is here applied to another.

They have street cars in Chicago that are drawn by horses. Authorities on municipal conditions have long held that New York was the only community in the land that supported horse cars, but Chicago is not behind the Eastern city even in this respect.

Almost the first place that the delegates go to is the theatre section of the city and see the ruin of the Iroquois Theatre. It does not look much like a ruin, but the building look like those of any theatre closed for the summer season. The building is to be redecorated and opened as a vaudeville house. Most people in Chicago think it will be avoided by the public because of the fire, but it has been suggested that it might be turned into a hospital.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, dressed in his Sunday best, was the admiring crowd in the Auditorium lobby to-day.

"I was just telling a friend of mine, Mr. Secretary," remarked a man in the group, "that you were the best ever. I said there was not a bigger man in the country, and if this thing wasn't all out and dried, you'd be my candidate."

"The reminder of a story," said the Secretary, when the flattering admirer went away. "A man whom we'll call Jones was a candidate for his party's nomination for Congress and he was in Chicago waiting for the backing of Einstein, an influential politician, and got a promise that Einstein would say a good word to the delegates. So Einstein called up the boss on the phone."

"Say, he said, 'I wish you'd give your support to Jones. He's a friend of mine, and a successful man, and besides he buys all his clothing from me. There isn't a finer man to be found in Chicago.'"

"Twenty minutes later Einstein called up the boss again. 'You remember what I told you about Jones a little while ago?' he asked. 'Well, I told you about him in the office, but I forgot it. He was sitting here at the time.'"

Secretary Shaw smiled when he finished. "The only difference between the two is that I was standing by when he said them, and the other fellow was sitting down."

The Hon. Charles Berry Landis of Delphi, who represents the Ninth Indiana district in Congress, was around to-day trying to find his two brothers, the Hon. Frederick Landis of Loganport, Rep. from the Eleventh district, and Keneas Mountain Landis of Chicago, who represents a lot of things in a legal way. Keneas Mountain was private secretary to Walter Q. Gresham when Gresham was Secretary of State in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, and was generally credited with having abandoned the political principles of the Landis family and turned Democrat. Somebody asked Representative Charles Berry to-day if Keneas Mountain was politically ambitious like his brothers. "He is," said the Congressman.

"Is he in politics?"

"Keneas," responded Charles Berry, "has been a lifelong Republican since 1890."

Louis Arthur Coolidge of Boston and Washington is here with a boom for a secretaryship of the national committee, headquarters in New York. Mr. Coolidge's friends say that it has all been settled that he is to be the man to head the Washington. Mr. Coolidge goes to see President Roosevelt frequently and his appointment to the secretaryship would please the President highly. Under Mr. Coolidge's secretaryship of the national committee, will be stationed at the Western headquarters at Chicago.

The Massachusetts delegation is adorned with badges made of gun metal, "not kettle metal, mind you," said one of them.

## The Weather.

The pressure increased yesterday in the Atlantic States and the centre of high pressure dropped more to the south, making it warmer instead of cooler as predicted in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. The temperature ranged between 80 and 90 degrees in these districts; it was also much warmer, with summer heat in the North-west and the Lake region.

Fair weather prevailed generally, save for a few scattered showers, due to heat, in the central Mississippi Valley and on the South Atlantic coast. Warmer weather promises to continue for several days.

In this city the day was fair and warmer; wind from the south; light breeze; average humidity, 85 per cent; barometer, corrected to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.14; 3 P. M., 30.12.

The temperature yesterday as recorded by the official thermometer is shown in the annexed table.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
8 A. M.	80	85	75
10 A. M.	82	87	77
12 M.	83	88	78
2 P. M.	84	89	79
4 P. M.	85	90	80
6 P. M.	86	91	81
8 P. M.	87	92	82
10 P. M.	88	93	83
12 M.	89	94	84

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow, probably showers; light to fresh winds, mostly south.

For New England, fair to-day and warmer in west and center in eastern Maine; fair to-morrow; light and fresh south winds.

For western New York, partly cloudy to-day and probably showers; light to fresh winds, mostly south.

For New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy to-day and probably showers; light to fresh winds, mostly south.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, showers to-day and probably to-morrow; variable winds.

For Delaware, unsettled weather to-day and to-morrow, with occasional showers; light to fresh winds, mostly south.

## WE WILL CONTROL, SAYS BRYAN

### MEANING THE ANTI-PARKER AND THE UNPLEGGED DELEGATES.

Predicts Again That the Candidate Nominated at St. Louis Will Not Be New York's Candidate—Going to Make an Anti-Parker Speech To-night.

William Jennings Bryan arrived in town from Chicago last night. He was accompanied by M. F. Dunlap, who is one of the Illinois managers of the "Heart" forces. Their coming together, Mr. Bryan said, was only a coincidence.

Mr. Bryan is here primarily to attend the anti-Parker convention at Cooper Union to-night. He is to be the feature of the convention and his admirers are looking for a great speech from him. He said last night that it would be extemporaneous. This morning Mr. Bryan is going to New York to make a speech at the anti-Parker convention and he may get back to dine at the City Club with M. G. Palliser.

Frederic W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn also will speak to-night. The chairman of the convention will be Justice Seabury. Joseph McGuinness, A. J. Boulton, Gustave Thompson and William A. Coakley will be the other speakers. After the speeches a committee of fifty will be appointed to carry the protest of the convention against Judge Parker to St. Louis.

Mr. Bryan reiterated last night a statement that he has made before, that no man who didn't follow him in 1896 could be the Democratic candidate. Mr. Bryan intimated that that fact settled Mr. Olney. As to the fight against Parker, Mr. Bryan said:

"The delegates instructed against Parker and those uncommitted will control the St. Louis convention and they will agree on a platform and on a candidate which will suit the Democratic party in this country. It won't be the New York platform and it won't be New York's candidate. Who it will be I can't say. There are a lot of good men, but as I've said before, I don't care to discuss candidates. I have from time to time laid down some general propositions which apply to the campaign and that is all I care to say. There is nothing in the Cleveland movement."

Mr. Bryan was told that Charles F. Murphy was reported to still be of the opinion that there was and he quickly replied:

"Perhaps, then, I ought to take back what I said of course the fact that a man did support the ticket in 1896 is not the only qualification he must have. His views must accord with the principles of the party."

Mr. Bryan was asked if it was true, as Mr. Towne was reported as saying, that he would not ask the convention to reaffirm the handsome entrance and the Chicago ward.

"I am not asking anything. I think the Nebraska platform is a good model for a platform."

Mr. Bryan will leave here on Tuesday for his home. When asked if he intended to make himself heard in the convention, he said:

"I think I shall have the right of any delegate to speak out if I want to."

**BLOW AT PARKER IN TEXAS.**

Senator Bailey Refuses to Go as a Delegate to St. Louis.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 19.—The positive announcement by Senator J. W. Bailey that he will refuse to go to the national Democratic convention at Chicago, is regarded as a distinct blow to the Parker supporters in Texas. It had been decided that Bailey should lead the delegation from Texas, and it was expected that he would throw his influence to Parker, although it has been known all along that he was not an ardent advocate of the candidate's nomination.

He has favored Gorman until recently, when he pledged his support to Parker. Mr. Bailey's refusal to go is a blow to the Parker cause, as he is one of the most available men. It is now said that Senator C. A. Culbertson will likewise decline to be sent as one of the delegates to the national convention.

It is a foregone conclusion that none of the members of the Texas delegation will go as delegates to the convention.

The selections will be made from members of the party who are in the town of Texas. The Hearst element want former Governor J. S. Hogg to be one of the delegates, but the Parker men are opposed to it. The movement of the Hearst element is to place on the delegation.

The State convention will meet at San Antonio next Tuesday.

Divided to His Death.

Marcone Salvatore, 18 years old, of 119 Mulberry street, Manhattan, and several friends went to the Thirty-sixth street, Brooklyn, dock yesterday to swim. Salvatore, who was a strong swimmer, was drowned.

His friends tried to save him, but he was drowned.

**OBITUARY.**

The Rev. Henry A. Gallagher, pastor of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Fourth and Forty-second street, Brooklyn, died in St. Mary's Hospital, yesterday morning, of blood poisoning. He was 66 years old.

His parents were intimate companions of John F. Kennedy, who was the first Bishop of Brooklyn. Father Gallagher was ordained on Dec. 20, 1878.

After a few days' illness he died. He was a native of Ireland. He was a member of the Holy Cross church in South Brooklyn. When he took charge of the parish he was in the prime of his life. He immediately began the work of raising a fund for the erection of a new church building. He was a man of great energy and was a great success in his work.

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## RUSSIAN SEA RAIDERS' WORK.

### Continued from First Page.

Of the Tugatu Strait, the bark was stopped, boarded and searched by forces from the Russian Vladivostok squadron. She was detained for two hours and then ordered to proceed.

The officer in command of the boarding force informed the captain they had sunk three Japanese transports on June 15, and said that they had on board forty Japanese, who had been saved from the transports.

The Russian vessels are cut off from Vladivostok.

LOSS OF LIFE PUT HIGH.

A despatch to the Times from Tokio says that the total loss of life by the sinking of the Hitachi is supposed to have been about a thousand, including Capt. Campbell, her commander; Chief Officer Bishop and Engineer Glass, all of whom were British.

All accounts agree in stating that the Russians deliberately butchered combatants and non-combatants alike, whereas they showed much clemency in the case of the Sado, allowing a majority of those on board of her to leave before torpedoing her.

Moreover, when they were asked to grant a longer time limit they replied regretting their inability to grant the request as consideration for their own safety forbade delay.

The despatch adds that the Japanese newspapers discuss the matter quietly, but there is some inclination to call into question the efficiency of the naval precautions.

**SURVIVORS' STORIES.**

Kobe, June 19.—A sergeant, a private and a stoker, survivors from the Hitachi, give the following particulars of the loss of that vessel. The latter was leading when the Russians were sighted. The Hitachi clapped on a full head of steam in an attempt to get away.

The three Russian warships pursued her, firing a blank shot at first, but afterward shot, shell and bullets, which fell on her deck like heavy rain. The troops tried to get ammunition to reply, but the cruisers were at close quarters before this was possible.

Lieut.-Col. Buchi, commanding the troops, ordered a corporal to jump overboard and endeavor to swim ashore and report the disaster, seeing that all was lost. The commander of one company jumped overboard. It was impossible to lower the boats. Most of the regimental officers committed suicide. Finally the third volley from the Russians sank the Hitachi in deep water. The Russians steamed north.

They were off Oki Island on Saturday afternoon. One ship was apparently in a damaged condition.

**HOW TELISSU WAS WON.**

Gen. Oku Sends Detailed Account of the Victory.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, June 19.—More details of the fighting at Telissu have been received from Gen. Oku, commanding the second Japanese army. He began his advance from Pulandian last Monday, his center following the railway, his right following the Tachia River, and his left marching along the road from Kukiatung. The cavalry followed the road from Pitawo on the extreme right. All the troops drove in Russian outposts.

On Tuesday the Japanese left reached Nakaling, and the right joined the center seven miles south of Telissu. To ascertain the Russian positions, they advanced to a distance of about a mile, and then, maintaining an artillery duel from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until sunset. The Russian position west of the hills rendered charges and artillery work difficult. Ordering the right to defend stoutly its position and the heights due south of Telissu the right center advanced under cover of darkness and occupied a position opposite the Russian center.

Wednesday morning was foggy. The center's artillery at 5:30 o'clock opened a fierce duel with the Russian left center north of the Fuchow River. After fierce fighting the Russians were compelled to fall back slightly.

Meanwhile a detachment of infantry and artillery had been hastening since dawn along the Fuchow road. At 9:30 o'clock this detachment occupied the heights west of the Japanese left center, and operating with it, despite a galling cannonade from the Russian heights, charged through the defiles and scaled the hills, driving the Russians from their position.

While this movement was being carried out the Russians fiercely attacked the Japanese right, which it was necessary to reinforce twice from the reserves. The right wing of the right column was especially imperilled, when the cavalry, moving through a low valley to the extreme east, turned the Russian left and completed the enveloping movement.

Still the Russians fought stubbornly, and being reinforced by their rear guard through the railway defile between two high hills in their rear, charged repeatedly to gain the day. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, however, they began to retreat through the defile and were disordered by a following fire.

The nature of the ground rendered pursuit impossible. The Japanese camped on the field.

During the day the extreme left column, covering the left wing on the north, ambushed 800 retreating infantry.

The Russians had twenty-five battalions of infantry, seventeen squadrons of cavalry and ninety-eight guns. They left 600 dead and wounded in front of the Japanese right. Three hundred Russians were captured. Prisoners report that the commander of the first division was seriously wounded, and the commander of the First Regiment killed. They also state that the com-

## Apollinaris

### "THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

## BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.

members of the army corps and the Second and Third Regiments were wounded.

The Japanese casualties were about 800. Two captains and six other officers were killed.

Gen. Oku ascribes the victory over a brave foe, strongly disposed, to the virtue of the Emperor.

**JAPS ACCUSED OF BARBARISM.**

St. Petersburg Hears of Mutilation of the Russian Wounded.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

St. Petersburg, June 19.—Regarding the battle of Wafangkou, several Russian correspondents, including the novelist Dantchenko, state that the Japanese for the first time showed themselves barbarians, horribly mutilating wounded Russians.

Gen. Simonoff drew up a report on the subject, which was signed by the English, French and Spanish Military Attaches with the Russian army. According to this report the Japanese cut up wounded Russians terribly with their bayonets, battered them to pieces with clubbed rifles, and gouged out their eyes with swords.

Several eye-witnesses testify to the truth of these charges.

**AID FOR RESERVISTS' FAMILIES.**

Russia Will Give It Even Where No Marriage Exist.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

St. Petersburg, June 19.—The military authorities in the districts of St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kharkoff, where the staffs are preparing for departure for Manchuria, where they are due to arrive in August, are gravely considering the failure of the Russian soldiers to employ against the Japanese General.

The necessity for providing for the families of the reservists required to complete the three army corps now being mobilized has resulted in a decision by the Government to recognize and pay the claims of the reservists' women and children although no marriage tie exist. The Government will only require evidence that the reservist has been summoned to the army and that he has previously contributed to the woman's and children's support. Such claims have heretofore been disallowed by the Russian courts, but they are now placed on a level with the claims of legitimate wives and offspring. The Government's action does not create civil marriage, which is still illegal.

The payment of these claims from the public purse will lessen the distress resulting from the mobilization. Prince Yesschewsky announces that the scale of payment in many peasant districts will be only six rubles monthly for each married woman and three rubles for each child not working. In other districts the payments will be less.

This is one of the many evidences of the extension of paternalism on the part of the State to console feeling and sustain the Government during the war.

**ATTACK JAPANESE OUTPOSTS.**

Russians Make a Breeze on the Liaoyang Road.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 20.—A despatch to the Standard from the headquarters of the First Japanese Army, dated June 18, says that a party of Russian infantry, with two guns, approached within seven miles of the Japanese defenses on the Liaoyang road on Saturday and fired on the officers of the Japanese General.